

## KHARTOUM.

## A Sad Catastrophe in the Soudan.

## GEN. GORDON SURRENDERS.

Exilement in England—Wolsey will move upon the Mahdi and Arabian Rebels.

London, February 5.—Intelligence has just reached here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels and the whereabouts of General Gordon are unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

The Daily Chronicle says a telegram was received at the war office last night from General Wolsey, announcing the fall of Khartoum.

10.15 a. m.—General Wolsey telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place, he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

10.30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph on official authority confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery.

12 noon.—The morning papers issue extra editions in which they continue to affirm the fall of Khartoum, but the war office as yet has given no official intelligence in regard thereto, and refuses to state the character of the reports received from General Wolsey.

The report that Khartoum had been taken by the rebels reached Korti by messengers from Gubat, but it is said no official dispatch from Col. Wilson confirming the report has been received by General Wolsey. It is possible Col. Wilson was unable to reach Khartoum, owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, and his return gave rise to the report that Khartoum had been captured. At this hour no official confirmation of the report has been published, and so far it rests wholly on statements contained in the Chronicle and Telegraph. Gen. Gordon is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

12.30.—The war office has issued the following: "Telegrams from Wolsey announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26th. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on January 26th, and was greatly surprised to find the city in the hands of the rebels. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under the heavy fire from the Shubakka cataract. Col. Wilson's steamer was wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island safely, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp, near Metemneh. Wolsey says he has no information regarding the fate of Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive."

A dispatch from General Wolsey states that Stewart is doing well. All the British wounded have been brought back to Gakul Wells.

2 p. m.—There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that General Gordon may be still holding out in the citadel of the town. Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British Isles where the news is known, is rising to new heights. Cliffs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people, eager to catch the latest intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. Through Fleet street, and the Strand it is almost impossible to make one's way, so crowded are these thoroughfares with throngs of men and excited citizens. Most people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in the Soudan. The judgment generally concludes that the capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in regard to the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti, the fall of Khartoum may lead to disaster to the forces under Wolsey and General Barle. A cabinet council has been called to meet at once.

Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news and some people say he will resign.

A native reports that El Mahdi has 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gordon, and by bribes, threats, and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny.

Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against El Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

2 p. m.—When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found El Mahdi's force occupied both town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force, and he was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding out whether Gordon was dead or alive.

2.15 p. m.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created grave apprehension in regard to the whole Egyptian problem among the members of the Cabinet. Gladstone and Earl Granville

started for London as soon as the news was received by them. A cabinet council will be held this evening.

Military authorities are of the opinion that Gordon sent the greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet Stewart's forces, and so depleted the garrison in the town and citadel of Khartoum that an attack by the enemy from Omdurman was rendered much easier.

The greatest activity prevails at the war department. Many officials remained on duty all last night.

4 p. m.—Wolsey telegraphs that he doesn't consider the British position at Gubat as in any immediate danger.

CAIRO, 5.—The occupation of Beul, near Assab, by the Italians some days ago, was forcibly made. The Egyptian governor of the place protested, but without avail. The Egyptian garrison was forced to withdraw. The Khedive has notified the Porte of the Italian occupation.

## FEELING IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 5.—The news of the Khartoum catastrophe created an immense sensation in this city. Lord Lyons, British ambassador, had a long interview with the prime minister during the day.

## THE EFFECTS ON STOCKS.

Col. Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile, exactly half way between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third steamer bearing Col. Wortley and party, came on and brought the news to the British camp near Metemneh.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, Egyptian stocks dropped 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. on account of the disaster in the Soudan. Sales were pressed.

The excitement attending the reception of the news of the fall of Khartoum is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquirers, including Sir William Vernon Harcourt, George Otto Trevelyan and other ministers, is pouring into the war office.

The people throughout the provinces are also greatly excited. At Aldershot the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. Great sensation was caused in the Irish garrisons at Dublin when the report was received. It is understood that the fall of Khartoum will not check the advance of General Wolsey, whose main body of troops will probably march across the desert at once and reach Khartoum at the earliest possible moment.

## FIXING THE BLAME.

LONDON, February 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this evening, referring to the Khartoum calamity, says: "Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their fierce race against time in hastening to the rescue of the garrison of Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the ministers, who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start, in spite of warnings and entreaties, until too late. The vote of Parliament in favor of an appropriation of £300,000 for the relief of General Gordon, was deferred until August 5th. Even then, if the expedition had been sanctioned, precious days would have been lost, but it was not sanctioned until August 12th, when the government finally resolved that it must relieve General Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum. Islam is now victorious. The revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the ministry display a boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow. England dare not fly before the eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny throughout the empire. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call for volunteers to do the work. General Barle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Suakin garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch, but to prepare for eventualities and meet them with a steady hand. We have failed to save Gordon, we have now to save Stewart."

## THE FIRST NEWS.

The first news of the fall of Khartoum, received by General Wolsey, was brought by a messenger, who left the island where Col. Wilson was stranded, and who came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were dispatched to Korti, via Abu Klea and Gakul. They reached their destination, which was regarded as owing to the news of Khartoum's fall not being known in the desert. The intelligence of the disaster, however, has since spread far and wide. Some tribes that hitherto professed friendship for England, have declared for the Mahdi.

The Arabs still hold Metemneh. The garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Colonel Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at Halpueh, to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman, numbers of the rebels continued the fusillade. Things looked worse when it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the Island of Tuti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings, and the town appeared in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of the overwhelming numbers of the rebels, the British were obliged to retire.

## GORDON'S FATE.

The rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he, being left in charge of the ramparts, opened the gates on January 26th, and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that the Mahdi, together with a few Levantines, are cooped up in a church. Others say that General Gordon was seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that General Gordon was killed.

It is stated that Commander Cannon, African explorer, has offered to assist the British in the campaign against the rebels. Orders have been sent to Port-Saïd, however, to begin fitting troop ships.

CAIRO, February 5.—Rumors have reached here that 2,000 were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has cast a gloom over the entire Egyptian colony in Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suakim. No forces at Port-Saïd, excepting one gunboat and the man-of-war *Monarch* at Alexandria.

## REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, February 5.—The council at the war office, this evening, decided to advise the dispatch of 3,000 to Suakin, immediately. General Stephenson telegraphs that 5,000 men will be needed to clear the road to Berber, as the news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna.

General Stevenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in upper and lower Egypt be maintained, and reinforcements be drawn from England and India.

General Wolsey has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakin of 3,000 men under General Greaves.

The cabinet ministers held an informal meeting to-night, but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided upon till the cabinet council to-morrow.

It is reported that General Wolsey commenced his advance from Korti to-day for the relief of the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to General Barle to hasten his advance against Berber, in order to assist in the relief of Metemneh, the objective points. All of General Wolsey's movements will now be for Metemneh. Press messages from the Soudan are greatly retarded.

Several newspapers have made application to the War office for permits to commission agents to interview respondents, but have all received the reply that Gen. Wolsey has sole authority in the matter. The Liberal and conservative papers generally express the sole responsibility for the fall of Khartoum rests with the ministry who refused to allow the relief expedition to start in time. The conservatives intend to raise the question of a conference in the ministry as soon as Parliament reassembles.

Orders have been dispatched to Woolwich to be immediately prepared to send a marching battery of 8,000 men for the Khartoum expedition.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## The Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—At 2 p. m. the Senate reached the bill for the redemption of trade dollars and the suspension of coinage of the standard dollar. Upon this Bowen took the floor.

He argued that the true policy of the United States was to develop the resources of their own country, and leave the other nations to look out for themselves. Above all, it was important to maintain a balance of trade in our favor, even if for this purpose, it should become necessary to increase the tariff duties and to shut out all foreign business. Gold would then flow in from abroad, and in time would be sufficient to retire every legal tender note, and leave us with currency composed exclusively of gold and silver. It should be clearly announced that the production of silver was one of the industries of the United States, and that the nation was planted on that platform, and would not get off.

Bowen opposed the Senate committee's amendment to the House bill, and hoped the House bill providing merely for the redemption of the trade dollar would be passed by the Senate, and that the coinage of standard dollars would not be adopted.

Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. Indeed he objected to the word "redemption" in connection with it. Trade dollars were in the same category as silver bars. It was to reward a paragon of virtue, to create values? Which of you, by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature? Which of you, which majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create a value? Could we create values by Congressional fiat? Could Congress say, "Let value be," and value would be? Congress had already tried it. With two millions of men in the field, Congress had issued notes having their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was not a question, Bayard continued in which party should be arrayed against party. Truth was truth. There was no obligation, moral, equitable or legal, upon the United States to "redeem" as it was called the trade dollar. Bayard advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. He would favor a more prompt suspension than that provided by the Senate committee's amendment under consideration; but if the present measure was the best that could now be had, he would support it. Bayard added that in dealing with the subject of money, no experiment should be tried. Just and admitted laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by silver monometallism were the laborers—those who could not bide their time. An apprehension existed in the business community. Bayard said, stated, whether rightly or wrongly, of evils, excited by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to monometallism on the basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the Supreme Court had said that Congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in the laws of money of the United States. Bayard did not wish to comment further

upon that most remarkable and startling decision; but there was one thing Congress and the Supreme Court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create or maintain a value against the belief of the person to whom it was tendered. Bayard believed that all the currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

Adjourned.

## The House.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Eaton, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what, if any, regulations and instructions relating to the rights of Chinese to enter the United States had been issued by the Treasury Department since July 5, 1884; under what law such regulations had been issued that United States consular officers may issue the certificate, referred to by the act of 1881. Adopted.

Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to cause copies of all communications which had been received respecting the Congo conference, and especially the copies of the text of the commission or power sent by the government to each of the three American plenipotentiaries or agents to be immediately transmitted to the House. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Pending action on the appropriation of for Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, the committee arose.

Holman, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## Oregon News.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 5.—The court of naval inquiry, in session at Astoria, in reference to the death of five seamen from fever on board the British bark, *Emblen*, on the voyage from Apulco to the Columbia River, have rendered findings, exonerating the master from blame. The court is of the opinion that the disease resulted from excessive heat, inordinate use of fruit, want of cleanliness in the crew not washing themselves free from coal dust after loading the ship, and the sudden change to a cold, stormy latitude.

At the meeting of the Oregon & California railroad to-day, the following resignations took place: Henry Villard, president; R. Koehler, second vice-president; George H. Andrews, secretary. The following were elected to fill the vacancies: George H. Hopkins, of London, president; George H. Andrews, of Portland, second vice-president; and W. W. Bretherton, of Portland, secretary. Hopkins represents the London stockholders. This change lets Villard out of the last railway enterprise with which his name has been connected. It is a noteworthy fact that the financial trouble of the Oregon & California, under Ben Holladay's management, first brought Villard to Oregon.

L. D. Barnum, clothier, Portland, and East Portland, were attached to-day by San Francisco creditors. Liabilities, \$40,000. The firm claim assets largely in excess of this sum.

Oregonian's Ashland, Oregon special: Alex. Jones, mail carrier from Grant's Pass to Wilderville, Mrs. George Gibson and two children, and a young man named McClung were drowned this morning, while attempting to ford Apple Creek, which was swollen by the recent rains.

## Canada and England.

LONDON, February 5.—The Morning Post combats the position taken by John Bright on the question of British imperial federation. The Post urges a closer knitting of Canada with England, to insure the protection of England's increasing commerce in the China seas against possible encroachments by France and Russia. Continuing the paper says, England has no territory in the Pacific region and aspires to none. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railway will provide England with a new route to Hong Kong, occupying but little over a month, sixteen days less than the Suez canal route. The new route would enable England to land troops in China at least ten days in advance of troops starting at the same time from Marseilles, or Russian troops from Odessa. In the event of the Suez canal falling into hostile hands, Canada might even send 20,000 or 30,000 men, which she could easily spare in an emergency, in twenty-five days. All depends upon the cultivation of good feeling between Canada and England.

## A Mysterious Corpse.

RICHMOND, Va., January 5.—The mysterious arrival of the corpse of a young and beautiful woman at Sweet-hall, a little railway station in King William County, has created quite a sensation. The body was shipped to Sweet-hall several days ago. No one calling for it, the railway company was compelled to bury it upon their own premises. An anonymous letter was found in the case enclosing the coffin, in which the writer said: "Mary has been sick a long time, and is now dead, and it was her last request that she be buried in King William, her native county." The body was shipped from Baltimore, but further than that nothing is known in regard to it. It is generally believed a sad history is connected with the mysterious affair.

## The Oregon Senatorship.

PORTLAND, Ogn., February 5.—In the Senatorial ballot the Democrats voted for W. H. Efinger. Hirsch received twenty-four, a gain of one; Hare thirteen, Williams four, Failing four, remaining scattering.

Loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 623 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## AMONG DYNAMITERS.

## What a Canada Detective Claims to Have Seen.

## THE UNDERGROUND PLOTTING.

Celebrating the "Grand London Victory"—Branches of the League in Canada.

A Detective Among Dynamiters.

MONTREAL, January 5.—A detective of this city, who recently returned from a trip to the Southern States, and who on his homeward journey stopped at New York last, says that on two consecutive evenings he attended the secret meetings of dynamiters in Chambers Street, dressed in green. The password, "Ireland and Freedom," opened to him the doors of the hall, which was underground. Over 150 persons were present. Only the chairman and other officers were masked, but each speaker as he arose put on a mask. The first evening was spent in making speeches, all tending to celebrate the grand victory won in London. On the following evening, the dynamiters explained their plots regarding Canada. Among those present, the detective recognized a well-known resident of this city. It was finally decided to send delegates to Canada to establish branches. A few days after his return to this city, the detective discovered the meeting place of the plotters in an old saloon, a few miles from Montreal. Although only three delegates were sent to this city, the confederates already number over fifty. At a recent meeting, they decided to send three of the brotherhood to Ottawa, with the avowed purpose of blowing up the left wing of the Parliament house.

"Black Jack" Nominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 5.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night, by a rising vote and by acclamation, nominated General Logan for United States Senator. Three cheers were given for the nominee, and a committee was sent to notify him of the action of the caucus. While the committee was out, the caucus sang, "Marching Through Georgia," and were singing it when Logan, escorted by the committee, appeared at the door. The music was kept up until he reached the chairman's desk and was introduced. He spoke with much feeling, and expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus, and of his indebtedness to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands. He alluded to the fact that the Legislature was evenly divided, but said that if all the Republicans stood by him he would be elected, or would prevent the election of a Democrat. When he was in the army and was opposed by an equal number of men, the enemy never got the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and honorably, and he intended to so conduct the fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Logan was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech he was cheered again and again.

After some more speeches the caucus adjourned.

The Big Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The weather to-day was perfect. The attendance at the World's Fair was 30,000. The Exhibitors' Association selected P. Benjamin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., H. B. White, of Columbus, O., and David Bradley, of Chicago, to take charge of the association's memorial to Congress, asking for an additional appropriation to aid the management of the exposition. The committee left for Washington this evening. The United States Commissioner's committee, which left last night, will appear before the President on Monday and state their cause, and the Exhibitors' committee probably the following day. Subsequently, both may plead their cause together. The management say they are \$319,000 behind and an appropriation sufficient to cover this indebtedness is wanted, but no sum is named in either memorial. On Saturday, the Belgium department of the exposition will be formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. For the celebration of Freemason's day it is arranged to take place in the Music hall, on February 9th. Members of the fraternity and families will be cordially received.

Cleveland.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The hallways and lobbies of Victoria Hotel, where President-elect Cleveland is stopping, were alive with visitors to-day. Among the callers on Cleveland were: Wm. H. Barnum, Hubert O. Thompson, Senators George, of Miss, Vance, of N. C., Jonas, of Louisiana, and Gorman, of Maryland, General Hancock, General Franklin, of Connecticut, General Gray, Col. Goode of Va., General Stephenson, of Illinois, Mayor Grace, Roswell P. Flower and Wm. C. Whitney.

The statement made this morning that the National Democratic committee, as such, would wait on Cleveland, is said to be without foundation. The de- creased force at the hotel has been increased. Cleveland will return to Albany on Saturday afternoon.

He Wasn't Hurt.

PARIS, February 5.—The express train for Cannes, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger, came into collision to-day, at Arignon, with a freight train. The Prince of Wales suffered nothing more than a slight shock in the accident. Nobody was injured.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 13 & 2-11

You Are Interested Yourself. We are prepared to sell to families, at the "Occidental," Pure California and Imported Wines, at Reduced Prices. The best of Liquors and Cigars always on hand. You will become convinced by a trial.

AUER & MURPHY, Proprietors.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## CALL.

AT NO. 272 MAIN STREET, THREE doors north of City House, and see Dr. Edgar, the Microscopic and Analytic Physician, the Specialist, before taking medicine of any one else. All orders by mail promptly filled. Address Dr. C. W. Higgin, No. 272 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## REAL ESTATE.

FRED C. ANDERSON, REAL ESTATE Agent and Loan Agent, is now located at 30, 145 Main street, adjoining Barratt Bros. Special attention will be given to effect loans, negotiate sales of real estate, renting houses, collecting rents, and the drawing of legal papers. Titles examined. Testimonial and County scrip bought and sold. Notary Public.

## WATSON BROS' COAL OFFICE REMOVED.

WATSON BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED their coal office from A. L. Williams' old office, to the Hooper & Eldridge Block, 55, next door south of Spencer Clauson's. Telephone No. 1. A. L. Williams' old number 13, for your Pleasant Valley and Weber coal.

## ART STUDIO.

MR. AND MRS. W. M. LEMOS, ARTISTS from Chicago, Ill., have opened their art studio in the parlor of the St. James Hotel of this city. All parties interested in painting are cordially invited to call and see their work, as well as the latest modes and methods of instruction. Complete satisfaction given to one branch in a course of six lessons for the small sum of \$1. Any desired designs related to order on plaques, panels, canvas, satin, silk or paper. Landscapes, marine scenes, flower and figure pieces for sale at very low prices.

## LOST.

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, GOLD mounted with a small piece of red wax attached between the ends of the temples, on First South, between Third and Fourth East, and the residence of John H. Winder, Third East, between South Temple and First South Streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to Office No. 2, City Hall.

## JOHN K. CRANE.

A MANAGER OF THE COSMOPOLITAN. A second-hand store, 37 South Main Street, opposite St. James' Hotel, has control of 10,000 cubic feet of second-hand household furniture. When you want to sell, have orders or drop a line to postoffice. He trades in everything.

## WANTED!

A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, RE- quiring two or three hours daily. References given. Address T. Book-keeper, Carey Herald.

A SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR GOODS. On commission in connection with his own line, in Utah, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Territories; one who is acquainted with the hardware trade preferred. Address with references, Perry & Co., stove manufacturers, No. 15 and 17 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## LOST \$10 REWARD.

LOST, BETWEEN MY OFFICE AND residence, a note-book, containing stenographic notes; marked on cover "Third District Court," with date of filing. Above reward will be paid on return of same to me. A. S. PATTERSON.

## GEO. C. RISER.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Has moved to Market Row, 64 W. First South street. Would be pleased to have the patronage of friends and general public.

## \$30,000 TO LOAN.

I CAN LOAN \$30,000 ON CILTED-ED securities on property situated in Salt Lake City, in sums of not less than \$1,000. I can also loan \$10,000 on good real estate security in this city in sums of \$500 and upwards. The interest moderate for the times. E. R. CLUTE.

Real Estate and Loan Agent, No. 25 and 27 E. First South street.

P. O. Box 261. N. B. I have used quite business not assigned my license, am yet upon the quarter week at this old stand. E. R. CLUTE.

## JOHN MARCHI.

JOHN MARCHI, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in Fruit and Vegetables, established in 1871. (most experienced) in the Shipping Trade. Pacific Fruit Market, 209 and 211 North Main Street, San Francisco.

## PIANO LESSONS.

M. T. RADLOFF, TEACHER OF MUSIC, removed to First South street, second door east of St. Mark's church. Orders visited Wednesdays and Saturdays.

## DENTIST.

DENTIST, J. R. KEYSOR, LATELY CON- nected with J. R. Van Arman, has removed to THE HERALD NEW BUILDING, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DENTIST, E. C. NICHOLS, OFFICE OF- ficially, at Baker House, over Seabury & Johnson's drug store. Anesthetics given. Telephone in office.

## E. R. CLUTE.

GENERAL TRANSFER AGENT, TO AND from all depots; experienced dynamy satisfaction guaranteed. Stand, Jennings & Sons and Remington, Johnson & Co. E. R. CLUTE.

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## THE

Eleventh Hour!